DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 158 735 IR 006 283

AUTHOR Whitson, Helene
TITLE Strike! A Chronology, Bibliography, and List of Archival Materials Concerning the 1968-1969 Strike at San Francisco State College.
PUB DATE 77
NOTE 86p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Audiovisual Aids; *Bibliographies; Books; *College Students; Conflict Resolution; Government Publications; History; Indexes (Locaters); Periodicals; *Strikes
IDENTIFIERS San Francisco State College CA

ABSTRACT

A history and chronology, together with a bibliography of relevant materials, focuses upon the student strike at San Francisco State College from November 1968 to March 1969, the largest in American academic history. The strike is set in its historical context, and minority student demands and major points of settlement are presented. The chronology lists events during the strike period. The bibliography is organized by type of document--general and specific monographs, theses and dissertations, periodical articles, and state and federal government documents. A separate listing of archival materials at the San Francisco State College Library and Audiovisual Center includes subject headings for the collection, newspapers, photographs, tapes and audiovisual materials, and art posters available for purchase. (MBR)

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STRIKE!

A CHRONOLOGY, BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND LIST OF ARCHIVAL MATERIALS CONCERNING THE 1968-1969 STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

by

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INTRODUCTION

"On strike! Shut it down!" From November 1968 to March 1969, those words rang out daily on the campus of San Francisco State College. Like clockwork, between noon and 3 P.M. striking students would gather at the Speaker's Platform on campus for a rally, then turn in a mass and march on the Administration Building, intent upon confrontation with President Smith or Hayakawa. The strike at San Francisco State College lasted five months, longer than any other academic student strike in American higher education history, and, miraculously, was less violent than any that were to come. Why did this strike happen in San Francisco, a sophisticated, cosmopolitan city, known for its tolerance? Why did it happen at San Francisco State College, an innovative, liberal, four-year institution that was comparatively unknown?

San Francisco has been called "the city that knows how," an apt description of its progressive, stimulating atmosphere. From a frontier town on San Francisco Bay in 1849, the city has grown to a financial and cultural center, noted for its business acumen as well as its patronage of music and art. Visitors come from all over the world to experience its magical excitement. Through the years, the city has grown in size, population, and maturity, but has never lost its tolerance for new ideas.

At the turn of the century the city was still feeling its youth, with cobbled streets, fancy dandies, lavish mansions, and elegant hotels and restaurants. During this era of sophistication the decision was made to open a normal school in San Francisco, and in 1899 San Francisco State Normal School was born. (An earlier normal school, the first in the state, had been

established in the city in 1862, but had been transferred to San Jose in 1870.) The first president of the new school was Dr. Frederic Burk, a noted educator whose specialty was individual instruction. Dr. Burk had no qualms about putting new educational ideas and theories into practice, often taking on the traditionalists on the State Board of Education while promulgating his innovations.

As the city grew, so did the college. At first, the teachers were mainly women, and for twenty years or so there was a majority of women in its student body. San Francisco State Normal School supplied most of the teachers for the San Francisco Public Schools, as well as for school districts all over the state. In the early 1920's, more and more men began to enroll. In 1921, the college changed its name to San Francisco State Teachers College; by 1935, it was called San Francisco State College. Along with the other California state colleges, it became a liberal arts school.

During the 1930's the San Francisco State College campus was typical of other college campuses across the country. Although the depression hit San Francisco hard, as it had other American cities, there were dances and football games, and a superficial sense of innocence and cheerfulness. San Francisco, long a supporter of the rights of the working person, underwent a bitter, angry city workers' strike in 1934, but could still try to express that sense of tolerance for which it was known. Beneath the surface, however, San Francisco State College students were politically aware. In the late 1930's a group of students held an antiwar protest, a precursor of events to come. In the 1940's San Francisco State personnel and students did their patriotic duty and went off to war, some not to return. In the 1950's,

San Francisco was caught up in the McCarthy hysteria, as was the rest of the country. Seven faculty members and two nonfaculty members were terminated for refusing to sigh the loyalty oath. By 1960, when protesters against the House Un-American Activit s Committee hearings in San Francisco were washed down the steps of City Hall, San Francisco had become a gathering place for those who wished to test established and outmoded traditions and see change in American society.

The 1960's can be called the age of idealism in the history of American youth. There have been other periods of youthful idealism in American history, but never were there so many young people with the time, money, and energy to express their opinions as in the 1960's. The civil rights movement was underway in the South. Minority groups, especially blacks, were beginning to make strong, visible stands for their rights. To the west, rumblings of war were beginning to develop -- Vietnam. Students were concerned not only about their own rights and whether they would be drafted, but about the suffering people of Vietnam, who were being bombed and napalmed by American military might. They could not accept an American government that continued to bomb and strafe hamlets and villages in spite of protests at home. Students began to look at their own position in American society and wonder whether what they were learning in institutions of higher education had any relevancy to their lives, immediate or future. In 1966, the most idealistic youths in the country appeared in San Francisco -- the hippies. They were convinced that love, sharing, and caring would solve the problems of the world: love and a flower would make it right.

The idealism of San Francisco in 1965-1966 spilled over onto the campus of San Francisco State College. As a beginning librarian, I felt the electricity, the excitement, the sense of creativity and hope. Dr. John Summerskill, a youthful and liberal educator, had just been appointed president, and our college was going to go far in solving the problems besetting man (and woman) kind. San Francisco State College's Experimental College was one of the first in the country, a forerunner of many similar institutions across the land.

In May, 1967, some students went to Dr. Summerskill to protest the college's practice of revealing students' academic standing to the Selective Service Office. The academic bureaucracy was not at that time aware of how to handle questions and protests, although our neighbor across the Bay, the University of California at Berkeley, should have taught us some lessons. The students of earlier decades may have had quarrels with academic nit-picking or poor administrative judgment, but they did not feel they had the power to make their desires felt or perhaps did not care enough to carry a protest very far. Many students of the 1960's, however, came from comfortable middle-class families that had stressed the value of education, and they were convinced enough of the importance of their ideas to demand answers. They were willing to take the time and effort to assert their beliefs. Furthermore, many minority groups were beginning to criticize higher education institutions for ignoring their special interests. Consequently, minority students were eager to demand consideration also.

The academic machinery was creaky and unused to being called to account for its actions. Although the issue may now seem minor, those students protesting the "insensitive administration's" willingness to cooperate with

the Selective Service Office held on tenaciously. They wanted the policy stopped, and they would protest until it was stopped! When Chancellor Glenn Dumke ordered its continuation, the students felt that their rights and beliefs were being ignored; the action of the Chancellor's Office reinforced the feeling that higher education was totally unsympathetic to student ideas and irrelevant to their needs.

As the power of minority students began to appear on campus, racial divisiveness became a problem, marring the earlier sense of idealism. Some white students began to express hostility to the growing use of student funds for black student education and activities. The editor of the student newspaper, The Gator, was physically attacked by several black students after he wrote an editorial opposing outside funding for the college's "special programs," which included those of the Black Student Union. The first "Shut it down!" was shouted on December 6, 1967 when protestors objected to the suspension of the black students involved in The Gator incident. There were to be many more.

Mounting tensions on campus and failure to solve the student problems led the Trustees to request that Dr. Summerskill resign. In June 1968, Dr. Robert Smith, a professor of education, was appointed president. He too was to fall victim to the demands of the students that the problems of society be solved by higher education.

The suspension of English instructor (and Black Panther Minister of Education) George Mason Murray on November 1, 1968, was the catalyst for five months of confrontation and tension. George Murray was a graduate student in English and had been hired to teach special introductory English

classes for minority students admitted to the college under a special program. At a Fresno State College rally, he allegedly had stated, "We are slaves, and the only way to become free is to kill all the slave masters." At San Francisco State College, he allegedly had said that black students should bring guns to campus to protect themselves from white racist administrators. The Trustees forced President Smith to suspend Murray. That did it! Black students and their white sympathizers viewed the administration's action as racist and authoritarian, and the administration itself as weak, controlled by conservative, uncaring politicians in Sacramento and conservative, rich, white Trustees in Los Angeles. They felt that the suspension was a perfect issue to illustrate the racism and authoritarianism found not only on college campuses, but actually established as a major tenet of the "American way of life." A protest against this action would bring to public notice some of the inequitites in the words that American authorities preached and the deeds that they performed.

President Smith tried to bring reason to bear on the matter, but was pushed by conservative Trustees on the one side and impatient, angry students on the other. He held a three-day convocation on campus, during which all classes were cancelled and all members of the campus community came together to discuss the issues. Striking minority students submitted a list of demands to the campus administration:

Black Students Union

1. That all Black Studies courses being taught through various departments be immediately part of the Black Studies Department and that all the instructors in this department receive full-time pay.

2. That Dr. Hare, Chairman of the Black Studies Department, receive a full-professorship and a comparable salary according to his qualifications.

3. That there be a Department of Black Studies which will grant a Bachelor's Degree in Black Studies; that the Black Studies Department chairman, faculty and staff have the sole power to hire faculty and control and determine the destiny of its department.

4. That all unused slots for Black Students from Fall 1968 under the Special Admissions program be filled in Spring 1969.

5. That all Black students wishing so, be admitted in Fall 1969.

6. That twenty (20) full-time teaching positions be allocated to the Department of Black Studies.

7. That Dr. Helen Bedesem be replaced from the position of Financial Aid Officer and that a Black person be hired to direct it; that Third World people have the power to determine how it will be administered.

8. That no disciplinary action will be administered in any way to any students, workers, teachers, or administrators during and after the strike as a consequence of their participation in the strike.

9. That the California State College Trustees not be allowed to dissolve any Black programs on or off the San Francisco State College campus.

10. That George Murray maintain his teaching position on campus for the 1968-69 academic year.

Third World Liberation Front

1. That a School of Ethnic Studies for the ethnic groups involved in the Third World be set up with the students in each particular ethnic organization having the authority and control of the hiring and retention of any faculty member, director, or administrator, as well as the curriculum in a specific area study.

2. That 50 faculty positions be appropriated to the School of Ethnic Studies, 20 of which would be for the Black Studies program.

3. That, in the Spring semester, the College fulfill its commitment to the non-white students in admitting those who apply.

4. That, in the fall of 1969, all applications of non-white students be accepted.

5. That George Murray and any other faculty person chosen by non-white people as their teacher be retained in their positions.

The convocation allowed campus members to express their ideas, but the administration could not answer some of the student demands, and the students would not take "We can't" or "We haven't the authority" as an answer. The situation deteriorated further, and on November 26, 1968, Dr. Smith resigned.

Appointed as the acting President of the campus was Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, noted semanticist. Twelve days earlier, he had spoken out in a faculty meeting, urging faculty members to support Dr. Smith. His first action, which set the

tone of his administration, was to close the campus. If the word "reasonable" can be used to describe President Smith, then "authoritarian" must be used to describe President Hayakawa. His administration would not accept change through intimidation. If students marched on the Administration Building, then he would see to it that the San Francisco police were there to handle the situation. San Francisco State College became international news, and Dr. Hayakawa became a symbol of authority and stability. He closed school a week early for the Christmas holidays, hoping that a "cooling off" period would take place.

Some faculty members were also extremely concerned with the situation on campus. Many of the more liberal ones were frustrated with the political climate in California and the nation as a whole, and sympathized with the striking students. They felt that Governor Reagan was attacking higher education in the state, and that the Board of Trustees and the Chancellor were too rigid. (Chancellor Glenn Dumke had once been president of San Francisco State College, and had often been at odds with more liberal faculty members over various issues.)

These faculty members also felt that any decision-making powers they may have had in the past were quickly being usurped by the campus administration, under orders from the Board of Trustees. The members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) local especially felt that the students had already taken risks and made stands for what they believed, and that they, the teachers, also had to take action. On December 11, 1968, more than fifty AFT members set up an informational picket line around the campus, while waiting for official strike sanction from the San Francisco Labor Council. On January 6, 1969, they began their official strike.

The next two and one-half months saw the same daily confrontations on campus and the same negotiations behind the scenes. Superior Court judges ordered the strikers to desist, yet the strike continued. Several tentative agreements were announced, but the strike went on. Finally, on March 20, 1969, a joint agreement was signed between "representatives of the Third World Liberation Front, the Black Students Union, and the members of the Select Committee concerning the resolution of the fifteen demands and other issues arising from the student strike at San Francisco State College." The major points of the settlement were as follows:

Black Students Union

1. That all Black Studies courses being taught through various departments be immediately part of the Black Studies Department and that all the instructors in this department receive full-time pay.

   Settlement:

   a. All courses have been transferred with the exception of one in Anthropology and one in Drama.
   b. All instructors employed full-time will receive full-time pay.

2. That Dr. Hare, Chairman of the Black Studies Department, receive a full-professorship and a comparable salary according to his qualifications.

   Settlement:

   a. The apparent failure to rehire Dr. Hare is irrelevant to the institution of the Black Studies Department. The Department

Chairman shall be selected by the usual departmental process and Dr. Hare shall be eligible for selection.

3. That there be a Department of Black Studies which will grant a Bachelor's Degree in Black Studies; that the Black Studies Department chairman, faculty and staff have the sole power to hire faculty and control and determine the destiny of its department.

Settlement:

a. President Robert Smith created a Black Studies Department on September 17, 1968.

b. The Trustees approved the granting of a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Black Studies on October 24, 1968.

c. On December 5, 1968, the Council of Academic Deans recognized the Black Studies Department as having full faculty power commensurate with that accorded to all other departments of the College.

d. The College would establish a community board to provide community support and encouragement for minority programs. One of the functions of the board would be to recommend faculty appointments to the President. However, the board would have no <u>legal</u> authority.

4. That all unused slots for Black Students from Fall 1968 under the Special Admissions program be filled in Spring 1969.

Settlement:

a. One hundred twenty-eight E.O.P. students were admitted for the Spring 1969 semester.

5. That all Black students wishing so, be admitted in Fall 1969.

Settlement:

a. The College agreed to admit approximately 500 qualified non-white students for the Fall 1969 semester and was actively recruiting such students. There were also to be about 400 non-white students as special admittees.

b. The College committed itself to funding and staffing for an Economic Opportunity Program (E.O.P.).

c. The College agreed that parallel admissions standards are necessary for Third World people if the College is to fulfill its educational responsibilities in an urban environment.

6. That twenty (20) full-time teaching positions be allocated to the Department of Black Studies.

Settlement:

a. 12.3 positions were allocated to the Black Studies Department (11.3 unfilled positions).

b. More positions would be allocated in accordance with need and available resources.

7. That Dr. Helen Bedesem be replaced from the position of Financial Aid Officer and that a black person be hired to direct it; that

Third World people have the power to determine how it will be administered.

Settlement:

a. The College appointed a black administrator to the newly created position of Associate Director of Financial Aid. He would make the final decision in the College Work Study Program and would make final decisions on financial aid packages for all black students who wish their decisions made by a black administrator.

b. The Office of Financial Aids already had a Spanish-speaking administrator who would function in the same way as the black administrator.

8. That no disciplinary action will be administered in any way to any students, workers, teachers, or administrators during and after the strike as a consequence of their participation in the strike.

Settlement:

The Select Committee members, and representatives of the TWLF-BSU recommended the following to the President concerning all cases pending on March 17, 1969:

a. Students charged solely with acts of non-violence shall receive a written reprimand.

b. Students charged with "violent acts" shall, if found guilty by the hearing panel, receive a penalty of not more than suspension through the end of the Fall semester of 1969-70.

c. Students charged with "instructional disruption" shall, if found guilty by the hearing panel, receive a penalty of no more than suspension for the remainder of this (1968-69) academic year.

9. That the California State College Trustees not be allowed to dissolve any Black programs on or off the San Francisco State College campus.

Settlement:

a. This resolution was not implemented.

10. That George Murray maintain his teaching position on campus for the 1968-69 academic year.

Settlement:

a. This decision would be referred to the community advisory board.

Third World Liberation Front

1. That a School of Ethnic Studies for the ethnic groups involved in the Third World be set up with the students in each particular ethnic organization having the authority and control of the hiring and retention of any faculty member, director, or administrator, as well as the curriculum in a specific area study.

Settlement:

a. The College would endeavor to establish a School of Ethnic Studies to begin operation in the Fall Semester 1969. The

College will need additional funding for this purpose.

b. The School will equal existing Schools of the College in status and structure.

c. The college would establish a community board to recommend faculty appointments to the President.

2. That 50 faculty positions be appropriated to the School of Ethnic Studies, 20 of which would be for the Black Studies program.

Settlement:

a. Allocation of faculty positions to the School of Ethnic Studies will follow upon Spring planning and resources acquired by the College.

3. That, in the Spring semester, the College fulfill its commitment to the non-white students in admitting those who apply.

Settlement:

a. One hundred twenty-eight E.O.P. students were admitted for the Spring 1969 semester.

4. That, in the fall of 1969, all applications of non-white students be accepted.

Settlement:

a. Same as response to B.S.U. Demand #5.

5. That George Murray and any other faculty person chosen by non-white people as their teacher be retained in their positions.

Settlement:

a. Same as response to B.S.U. Demand #10.

Further resolutions

1. That a committee of students, faculty, and staff, ethnically mixed, be formed immediately to advise the College on how to deal with the charges of racism at the College. A first task for this committee will be to recommend procedures for dealing with claims of racism within the college.

2. That the procedure for appointing an ombudsman be started again and pressed to as rapid a conclusion as possible.

3. The College shall establish, through its Academic Senate and the Council of Academic Deans, a small committee to expedite decision making and action concerning all aspects of this agreement.

4. In recognition of the urgency of the present situation, we recommend that the Chancellor and Trustees expedite in every way possible the consideration of any requests for special resources presented by the College President which arise from the extraordinary needs of the College at this time.

5. In instances where differences of interpretation occur in the precise meaning of any part of this agreement, final and mutually binding decisions upon all parties shall be made by a three-man group composed of one person named by the President of San Francisco State College, one person named by the Dean of the School of Ethnic Studies and the

Chairmen of the various Ethnic Studies Departments, and a third person selected by these two.

6. Staffing and admission policies of the School of Ethnic Studies shall be non-discriminatory.

7. Police should be withdrawn immediately upon the restoration of peace to the campus.

8. The state of emergency on campus should be rescinded immediately upon settlement of the strike, together with the emergency regulations restricting assemblies, rallies, etc.

9. The College shall resume planning for a Constitutional Convention and for a student conference on the governance of the urban campus.

10. The students and the administration together recognize the necessity of developing machinery for peaceful resolution of future disputes, arising from conditions or needs outside the terms of this agreement.

11. The student organizations signatory to this agreement and the College agree that they will utilize the full influence of their organizations to insure an effective implementation of this agreement.*

On March 20, 1969, the strike ended.

Why did it happen? The answer may be found in part in the words of Dr. Walcott Beatty, Chairman of the San Francisco State College Academic

*The above points are condensed from the March 20, 1969, document of resolution, signed by representatives of the Third World Liberation Front, the Black Students Union, and the members of the Select Committee.

Senate at that time: "The campus is a microcosm of society." In 1968, American citizens all over the country, shaken by racial tension and the war in Vietnam, were examining their values to see whether the direction in which the country was heading was the way they wanted it to go. Perhaps at San Francisco State College, the idealism of 1966 was still holding on, the idea that students and faculty could express their thoughts and somehow change a society that had become unwieldly and rigid, ponderous and oppressive. Perhaps that is what it was all about. For five long months, students and teachers fought for the ideals in which they believed, right or wrong. And, whether they won or lost (no one can really say who won or lost), the members of the San Francisco State College community had the opportunity and the duty to express those beliefs and principles for which they fought.

CHRONOLOGY

September, 1966.

Dr. John Summerskill is appointed seventh President, San Francisco State College. He is young, liberal, and has the reputation of being able to get along with faculty, administration, and students.

May 2, 1967.

Sixty students "sit in" in Dr. Summerskill's office, protesting the college practice of providing students' academic standing to the selective service office.

June 22, 1967.

Students and faculty picket campus administrative offices to protest Chancellor Glenn Dumke's directive to the campus to continue supplying academic standing records to the selective service office.

June 22, 1967.

A "major corporation" (the Carnegie Corporation of New York) invites San Francisco State College to apply for funds to develop programs for teaching black history, art, and culture on campus. This information is divulged during a discussion of Black Student Union activities on campus in the Spring, 1967, semester.

November 6, 1967.

Several black students attack James Vaszko, editor of the Gator, the campus newspaper. Mr. Vaszko had stated in an editorial that

he had written to the Carnegie Corporation asking them to cease any plans they might have had to grant money to the college's "service programs," which included Black Student Union sponsored programs.

November 11, 1967.

Six of the black students who attacked James Vaszko are booked on felony charges.

November 17, 1967.

The Black Students Union members hold a press conference and discuss their programs, which have been designed to awaken and develop black awareness and consciousness.

November 18, 1967.

San Francisco State College's Board of Appeals and Review holds closed hearing on the suspension of students accused of assaulting Vaszko. Sympathetic students picket outside.

November 29, 1967.

Dr. Summerskill appoints ten faculty members to a committee to investigate the causes of campus tension which resulted in the Vaszko attack.

December 2, 1967.

Two writers for the campus literary paper, Open Process, are suspended after publishing a poem which uses offensive language and contains sexual connotations. 450 students protest and attack Summerskill's "liberalism" and the Vietnam War.

December 6, 1967.

Students protest over suspension of the black students in the Vaszko incident and break into the administration building. Summerskill closes the campus rather than calling in the police.

December 10, 1967.

Dr. Walcott Beatty, Chairman of the Academic Senate, says that campus demonstrations and disturbances will not end because of the causes, including Vietnam and racial tension. He says, "the campus is a microcosm of society."

February 22, 1968.

Dr. Summerskill hands in his resignation, effective in September, even though the Trustees of the California State College system have given him a vote of confidence.

February 29, 1968.

300 high school and junior college minority students come to the campus to ask for waivers of admission requirements for the fall semester. Dean of Admissions Charles Stone says that he does not

have power to grant waivers. Sociology professor Juan Martinez is influential in inviting the students.

March , 1968.

Black Panther Minister of Defense Bobby Seale speaks in the main auditorium at San Francisco State and tells the audience (mainly white students) that the only power blacks have is with a gun.

March 23, 1968.

The Third World Liberation Front (a coalition of the Black Students Union, the Latin American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and El Renacimiento, a Mexican-American student organization) occupies the YMCA office on campus, and moves YMCA staff out.

March 26, 1968.

Several San Francisco State College student leaders call on State Superintendent of Schools Max Rafferty to protest campus activities of the Black Students Union and the hiring by the student government of black playwright LeRoi Jones, who was a visiting professor in the Spring, 1968 semester.

March 31, 1968.

Summerskill tells the Third World Liberation Front to move out of the occupied offices. Professor Juan Martinez has not been re-hired

for the following year, and this factor complicates the eviction process.

May 21, 1968.

Police are called in to remove students from the Administration Building after a nine-hour sit-in. Approximately 400 students were protesting:

1. An end to Air Force ROTC on campus
2. Retention of Juan Martinez
3. Programs to admit 400 ghetto students in the fall semester
4. The hiring of nine minority faculty members to help the minority students

26 persons are arrested.

May 23, 1968.

Students again protest for campus reform. Demonstrations are led by Students for a Democratic Society and the Third World Liberation Front.

May 24, 1968.

Chancellor Glenn Dumke asks Dr. Summerskill to resign immediately.

June 1, 1968.

Dr. Robert Smith becomes President, San Francisco State College. He is a professor of education.

September 10, 1968.

George Mason Murray is rehired as a teaching assistant. He was a graduate student in English, and was hired to teach special introductory English classes for 400 special students who were admitted to the college.

September 18, 1968.

President Robert Smith announces the creation of a Black Studies Department. Dr. Nathan Hare is named Acting Chair.

September 26, 1968.

California State College trustees vote to ask Dr. Smith to reassign Black Panther George Mason Murray to a non-teaching position. At a Fresno State College rally he allegedly had stated that, "We are slaves and the only way to become free is to kill all the slave masters." At San Francisco State College he allegedly had said that black students should bring guns to campus to protect themselves from white racist administrators. President Smith refuses.

October 24, 1968.

Chancellor Dumke orders President Smith to suspend Murray temporarily.

October 31, 1968.

Chancellor Dumke orders President Smith to suspend Murray after Smith refuses to carry out the trustees' request. President Smith delays. The Black Students Union threatens a strike on November 6,

and presents their 15 demands.

November 1, 1968.

President Smith suspends George Murray.

November 6, 1968.

Student strike begins. Strike is led by Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front members, as a protest for a larger black studies program and for the reinstatement of George Murray. Most students attend classes. Police are called in after students march on the Administration Building.

November 13, 1968.

The campus is closed after a week of confrontations between students and police. During the week there has been widespread minor damage by striking students all over the campus. Some faculty members are considering striking.

November 14, 1968.

At a faculty meeting in the Main Auditorium, Dr. S.I. Hayakawa, Professor of English, speaks on racism. He urges the faculty to support Dr. Smith. President Smith appeals to Dr. Dumke to reinstate George Murray. The Academic Senate debates the issues, and requests Chancellor Dumke's resignation.

November 15, 1968.

The faculty meets to consider the problems. Dr. Smith asks the faculty and administration to consider plans under which the campus could be reopened.

November 18, 1968.

Governor Ronald Reagan wants the campus reopened. The trustees order Dr. Smith to reopen the campus immediately. President Smith wants the students to return for discussion, not formal classes. A faculty grievance committee says that George Murray was suspended without due process.

November 19, 1968.

The faculty do not want to reopen the campus, but want to have a convocation to discuss the issues.

November 20, 1968.

Approximately 10% of the students return to campus for departmental discussions. Few classes are held. The convocation begins.

November 26, 1968.

Convocation continues. Black Student Union leaders confront the faculty panel and President Smith at the convocation. BSU leader Jerry Varnardo calls President Smith a 'pig,' and is booed by the audience. President Smith resigns. Dr. S.I. Hayakawa is named Acting President. His first official act is to close the campus.

December 2, 1968.

Campus is reopened. Sound truck incident occurs. Striking students position sound truck at corner of 19th and Holloway Avenues to urge other students to continue the strike. Hayakawa climbs on the truck and tries to disconnect the speakers. A crowd pulls his tam o'shanter from his head. He allegedly yells, "You're fired!" to noted author Kay Boyle, and she calls him "Hayakawa Eichmann!" in return.

December 10, 1968.

Ronald Haughton, University of Michigan professor and labor arbitrator is called in to mediate the strike. Mayor Joseph Alioto has also organized a citizen's committee to help settle the strike.

December 11, 1968.

The campus American Federation of Teachers local seeks strike sanction from the San Francisco Labor Council. More than 50 AFT members have set up an informational picket line around the campus, urging the trustees to negotiate with the students.

December 13, 1968.

School is closed for the Christmas holidays one week early. Campus offices remain open.

December 15, 1968.

Trustees meet with AFT representatives to hear their grievances. Mayor Alioto's citizen's committee works on mediation efforts.

January 4, 1969.

Acting President Hayakawa bans meetings and gatherings on the central campus, says no unauthorized persons will be allowed to set foot on campus, and states that picketing must be limited to the perimeters of the campus.

January 6, 1969.

Campus reopens. The San Francisco State College local of the American Federation of Teachers goes out on strike, and puts a picket line around the campus. About 350 teachers are involved. They wanted educational reforms, removal of police from the campus, agreement to student demands, and a collective bargaining contract for the California State College teachers.

January 8, 1969.

Judge Edward O'Day of the San Francisco Superior Court orders the AFT teachers to call off their strike. The strike continues.

January 19-20, 1969.

Striking students, including some student library workers, initiate a "book-in" in the library. They take books off the shelves and

bring them to the circulation desk, leaving them there in order to clog library operations.

February 3, 1969.

Acting President Hayakawa speaks before a Subcommittee of the House Education Committee concerning campus unrest.

February 4, 1969.

Judge Henry Rolph of San Francisco Superior Court orders the San Francisco State AFT local to end the strike. The strike continues.

February 24, 1969.

The San Francisco State AFT local announces a tentative strike settlement.

February 29, 1969.

Black Studies Department Chair Nathan Hare and English instructor George Murray are not rehired for the following year. The strike continues.

March 5, 1969.

Timothy Peebles, San Francisco State freshman, sets off a bomb in the Creative Arts building at night. It explodes in his hands, and his hands and face are injured.

March 20, 1969.

An agreement is signed between "representatives of the Third World Liberation Front, the Black Students Union, and the members of the Select Committee concerning the resolution of the fifteen demands and other issues arising from the student strike at San Francisco State College."

March 21, 1969.

Strike ends.

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To be as thorough as possible, I searched almost all the periodical indices in the San Francisco State University Library. The indices which contained the most information were the standard social science, humanities, and education indices; however, I did find occasional citations in such indices as the ENGINEERING INDEX.

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Biological Abstracts, 1968-1970	o
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Social Science Citation Index, 1972-date	x
Sociological Abstracts, 1968-date	x

x ----- citation found

o ----- no citation found

Subject headings varied from index to index. The terms I looked under most frequently were:

CALIFORNIA. STATE COLLEGES. SAN FRANCISCO

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

HAYAKAWA

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

STRIKES

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

STUDENT MOVEMENTS

STUDENT UNREST

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Whitson

SPECIAL MATERIALS
IN THE SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY AND AUDIOVISUAL CENTER

THE STRIKE MATERIALS COLLECTION

The San Francisco State College strike is probably as well documented as any similar occurence on American college campuses in the 1960's. During the strike, faculty groups, student groups, off-campus participants, and others inundated the campus with broadsides and leaflets explaining their points of view. Those materials which I received through the campus mail, bought from hawkers at the campus commons or in the student bookstore, or collected on the campus grounds after the day's activities, I put in a special file. As the strike continued, I began to organize the materials I had collected and arrange them. I first asked members of the library staff to donate any materials they had collected, and later requested faculty to contribute their files. Their generosity was so overwhelming that it took me two years to arrange the major portion of the collection. Materials are still being added as faculty or former students donate their files.

The ephemeral materials in the strike collection were arranged alphabetically by the name of the organization which published them or alphabetically by the name of the person who wrote them. Most of the materials are listed under the name of the organization, e.g., AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, BLACK STUDENTS UNION, etc. Those materials under the names of persons are mainly pronouncements by college administrators, e.g., HAYAKAWA, S.I., or state officials, e.g., DUMKE, GLENN. I only used a subject category as a heading in a few cases, such as FACULTY REFERENDUM AND RESOLUTIONS and FACULTY STATEMENTS. As there was such variety among the material, both in content and form, I found it easiest to put all faculty materials together under one subject heading.

Within each category, materials are arranged in one of two ways -- alphabetically by title, or chronologically by date. The statements of the American Federation of Teachers, for example, seemed to fall easily into an alphabetical arrangement, while the statements of President Hayakawa seemed more appropriate in a chronological arrangement.

The list of subject headings for the strike materials collection is as follows:

ACADEMIC SENATE

AIR FORCE ROTC

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR A BETTER SCHOOL OF EDUCATION (AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR A RELEVANT SCHOOL OF EDUCATION)

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF PART-TIME FACULTY

AD HOC FACULTY COMMITTEE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS-ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE PROFESSORS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON A NEW ORGANIZATION

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE PROFESSORS

ATTENDANCE RECORDS - FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT, - November 21, 1968-December 9, 1968

AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER

BIOLOGY STUDENTS SURVEY

BLACK STUDENTS UNION

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTY ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

CAMPUS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER NEWSLETTER

CAMPUS YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE ACTIONS

CLERICAL WORKERS UNION ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

COALITION OF CONCERNED FACULTY

COMMITTEE FOR ACADEMIC RESPONSIBILITY

COMMITTEE FOR AN ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED FACULTY

COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT STUDENT STRIKERS

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE TO SUPPORT THE S.F. STATE STRIKE

COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT

COMMUNITY SERVICES INSTITUTE

COMPLAINT FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION

CONCERNED ALUMNI RESISTING REAGAN'S ENCROACHMENT (CARE)

CONCERNED CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE

COUNCIL OF ACADEMIC DEANS

DEAN OF STUDENTS

DEPARTMENT OF PHILIPPINE STUDIES

DILLON, HARI (Strike leader)

DOLLARD, FRANK (Campus administrator)

DUMKE, GLENN (Chancellor, California State Colleges)

EAST COAST COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE S.F.S. COLLEGE STRIKERS

EDUCATION 133.3, FALL, 1968. Mr. Roger McGowan, Instructor

EDUCATION CAUCUS

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS

EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE, MAX, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM, COMMUNITY SERVICES INSTITUTE, OPEN PROCESS

FACULTY MEETINGS AND THE CONVOCATION

FACULTY ORGANIZATION FOR RESPONSIBILITY IN COLLEGE EDUCATION

FACULTY REFERENDUM AND RESOLUTIONS (ANONYMOUS)

FACULTY RENAISSANCE

FACULTY STATEMENTS--DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY STATEMENTS--GROUPS OF PROFESSORS

FACULTY STATEMENTS--INDIVIDUAL PROFESSORS

FACULTY STATEMENTS--SELECT COMMITTEE

FACULTY STATEMENTS--SPEECHES

FACULTY STUDY GROUP

FLOURNOY, HOUSTON I. (State Comptroller)

GARRITY, DONALD (Campus Vice President for Academic Affairs)

GARTRELL, RICHARD B. MATERIAL COLLECTED BY MR. GARTRELL, GRADUATE STUDENT IN SPEECH

GLYNN, JOSEPH P. (Campus personnel officer)

GRADUATE STUDENTS

HAYAKAWA, S.I. (President)

HISTORY COUNCIL

HSU, KAY-YU (Humanities professor)

INSTRUCTIONAL POLICIES COMMITTEE

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHINESE FOR SOCIAL ACTION

INTERDEPARTMENTAL STRIKE COMMITTEE

LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

MC KENNA, J. FENTON (Dean, School of Creative Arts)

MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDENT CONFEDERATION

MISCELLANEOUS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY

OFFICE WORKERS STRIKE SUPPORT COMMITTEE

OUTSIDE SUPPORT COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDENT STRIKE

PARENTS STRIKE SUPPORT COMMITTEE

PENTONY, DE VERE (Political science professor)

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CAMPUS, TAKEN BY BOB TOGNOLI, STUDENT

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SCIENCE LIBRARIES DURING BOOK-IN, TAKEN BY MIMI SAYER, SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARIAN

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

This file includes the following:

1. Brown, Janet and Richard Paris. Quotations from Chairman S.I. Hayakawa. San Francisco: Janet Brown and Richard Paris, 1969. n.p.
2. Concerned Citizens of Northern California. Black strike; shut it down! San Francisco: Concerned Citizens of Northern California, c. 1969. n.p.
3. Finberg, Howard (ed.). Crisis at S.F. State, edited by Howard Finberg (and others). San Francisco, 1969. 51 p.

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5. San Francisco State Strike Committee. On strike; shut it down. San Francisco, 1969. 60 p.

6. Whitson Helene (comp.). Turmoil at San Francisco State, 1968-1969; a selected bibliography. February, 1971. 13 p. (Original edition of the bibliography.)

7. Boyle, Kay. The long walk at San Francisco State and other essays. New York: Grove Press, 1970. 150 p. paperback.

REAGAN, RONALD (Governor of California)

THE RESISTANCE

RETAIL CLERKS, LOCAL #648

ROBERTS, STANLEY L. (A flyer from a student asking if anyone had seen an incident between him and the police)

SAMMON, FATHER PETER (Campus Catholic chaplain)

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE FACULTY ISSUES

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE FOOTNOTES

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE PERSONNEL OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO STATE LEGAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO STATE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO SOCIAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES UNION

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE PROFESSORS

SAUSALITO TEACHERS EDUCATION PROJECT (STEP)

SILENT MAJORITY AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS (SMART)

SMITH, GLENN (Campus business officer)

SMITH, ROBERT (President)

SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINED COMMUNICATION

STAFF ASSEMBLY

STRIKE COMMITTEE

STRIKE THEATRE

STUDENT BODY ELECTIONS

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

STUDENTS FOR EDUCATION

SUTER, RAE ANN (Student paper)

THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT

VOLUNTEER COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

WORKER''S LEAGUE

YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM

NEWSPAPERS IN THE STRIKE COLLECTION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS WEEKLY NEWS

CHALLENGE (Young Socialists Alliance paper)

DAILY GATER (Campus newspaper)

FRANCISCAN REPORT (Alumni newsletter)

MIDNIGHT SPECIAL (Underground paper)

THE MILITANT (Socialist paper)

OPEN CAMPUS

OPEN PROCESS (Campus literary paper)

PDC NEWSLETTER (POLITICAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE - S.F. STATE)

PENINSULA OBSERVER

PHOENIX (Campus newspaper)

REVOLUTION

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR

STRIKE DAILY

UNION GAZETTE (AFT paper)

THE UNIVERSAL VOICE

The important documents in this collection have been microfilmed. Only recently acquired materials, the PUBLISHED MATERIALS, photographs, and the newspaper collection have not been filmed. The microfilm is available for use by anyone, and copies may be made through arrangements with the University library.

TAPES AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

The San Francisco State University Audio-Visual Center was able to collect tapes of strike events including the strike convocation, the sound truck incident, strike rallies, and other events. The following items are included in the collection:

Item	Title	Number	Date
Tape	Chronicle of the SFSC Strike I	20540	1969
Tape	Chronicle of the SFSC Strike II	20541	1969
Tape	Chronicle of the SFSC Strike III	20542	1969
Tape	Chronicle of the SFSC Strike IV	20543	1969
Tape	Chronicle of the SFSC Strike V	20544	1969
Tape	Chronicle of the SFSC Strike VI	20545	1969
Tape	Confusion and confrontation on the college campus	20553	1969
Tape	Crisis at S.F. State I	20601	1968
Tape	Crisis at S.F. State II	20602	1968
Tape	Dr. Hayakawa in Sacramento	20557	1969
Tape	Hayakawa press conference	20580	1969
Tape	SFSC speech by Bobby Seale	20352	1968
Tape	SFSC strike convocation 1	20583	1968
Tape	SFSC strike convocation 2	20584	1968
Tape	SFSC strike convocation 3	20585	1968
Tape	SFSC strike convocation 4	20586	1968
Tape	SFSC strike convocation 5	20587	1968

Video	SFSC strike convocation I-A	90005	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation I-B	90006	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation I-C	90007	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation I-D	90008	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation I-E	90009	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-A	90013	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-B	90014	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-C	90015	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-D	90016	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-E	90017	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-F	90018	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-G	90019	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-H	90020	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-I	90021	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-J	90022	1968
Video	SFSC strike convocation II-K	90023	1968
Video	SFSC strike-faculty meeting I	90010	1968
Video	SFSC strike-faculty meeting II	90011	1968
Video	SFSC strike-faculty meeting III	90012	1968

For availability of the material please contact:

Dr. Harold A. Layer, Assistant Director,

San Francisco State University Audio-Visual Center,

1630 Holloway Avenue,

San Francisco, California 94132

POSTERS

The San Francisco State University Library acquired twenty-four large, multicolored, silk-screened posters done by the Art Department faculty and students during the strike. The posters are concerned with various aspects of the strike, as well as higher education and civil rights. A contemporary newspaper article humorously quotes the following price per poster:

Students -- $2.50

Faculty --- $5.00

Pigs ----- $25.00

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

For general reporting on the strike, the New York Times and the New York Times Index are extremely valuable. The San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner also devoted much coverage to the strike.

I was able to clip the San Francisco Chronicle daily, and received gifts of clippings from other newspapers. These clippings have been arranged chronologically (as nearly as possible) in a large scrapbook.

The following campus newspapers give important information concerning the strike:

San Francisco State College Daily Gater, May, 1967-June, 1969

San Francisco State College Open Process, May, 1968-June, 1969

San Francisco State College Phoenix, May, 1968-June, 1969

Although the campus newspapers and the scrapbook are not on microfilm, they are available for use in the Special Collections Department of the San Francisco State University Library.

The End